

CALIFORNIA GARDEN



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MAY, 1915

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Panama-California Exposition
Dance of Roses—Electriquette Pageant
*Saturday, May 15—(Happy Day
Festival)*

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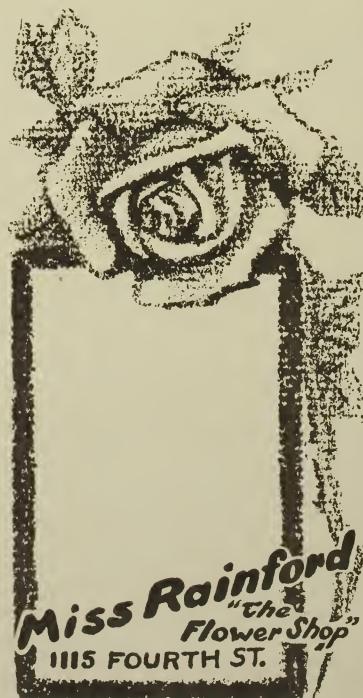
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The California Garden

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POINT LOMA, CALIFORNIA, MAY, 1915

No. 11

The MAY ROSE FESTIVAL

N May the Fifteenth being Saturday, the Floral Association is to stage the second of its events at the Exposition, and as the effect is to be somewhat ambitious every member of the organization, and flower lover in the community is asked to read this and see if there is not a place where they can help; if nothing else can be done there is always the last resort of attending to look on.

The program will include a series of special dances in charge of The Misses Strobar and Hanker. The performers here are to carry garlands and as there are more than one hundred dancers the preparation of these is a big job. If you are willing to help give in your name to Miss Rainford at the Flower Shop. The work will be done Friday and Saturday morning.

Twenty-five tables are to be placed in the corridor of the California Building where the last Flower Show was held and are to be decorated according to the best talent of the city. Designs may be for an eating event or simply decoration and the public will vote for the most appealing result. In charge of this are Mrs. Thomas Kneale, Hillcrest 1144-J, and Miss Leila Clough, Main 3107.

Twenty-five electriquettes are to be decorated and will parade.

Other well worth things will happen and it is up to you to be a factor.

In supreme charge is Miss Rainford who is as necessary to a Flower Show as water is to a garden. She is always busy, so don't ask her questions that any one should answer.



HE suggestion of the Early Bird in the April issue, that the City of San Diego should acquire a mountain in its back country and operate the same as an extra lung, is not half so visionary as it may appear at first glance, nor does there seem any good reason why a mountain should be any more impracticable than a harbor, as a municipal possession.

The whole question turns upon the legitimate scope of the operations of a municipal government whether it shall act as a wise head of a big family or the stereotyped machine of a big corporation. The former implies the possession and use of organs analogous to heart and mind; the latter the func-

tions of merely head, stomach and alimentary canal. The trend of the times is towards municipal paternity, as a swing of the pendulum from the opposite pole of intense individualism, which has caused all our latter day efforts to show the lack of the binding force of common interest generally accepted. Perhaps an illustration of this may be permissible. Within a year a resident made this statement. "I wanted to build a plaster house but my neighbor having done so I am compelled to put up a shingled one. It may also be permissible to ask "Why?" in the name of harmony and common sense. This is the spirit that has stood in the way of the harmonious economic and beautiful development

of cities along definite lines and perhaps the future may show that the greatest legacy our Exposition has for posterity is the awakening to a sense of the value of harmonious building and so make ready the way for a City Plan.

Supposing the Exposition had been builded as an expression of diverse and conflicting individualities, as is almost every block in our city, it would have utterly lacked the spirit of fitness both in itself and as to its situation, that today makes its chief attraction and that has called forth unstinted praise from visitors from every clime, who have not failed to draw favorable comparison between it and much more costly and ambitious efforts of the past. The Isthmus is an expression of modernity with individualism run riot. Let us hope that the Exposition itself is an embodiment of the near future with harmony as the keynote.

These lines are penned on a perfect morning after rain in our mountains; a long valley ends in a grove of oak, beyond which rise hill and mountain and distant range. Every conceivable shade of green is there but lime, form and color melt one into the other and the whole is peace—the peace of the master builder—and the thought comes from that peace, whether the exquisite things of nature, in their operation and blending, with their orderly seasonal change, and care for the component parts, are not the ultimate guide the ideal plan for man's governmental operations. It is inconceivable that the sunshine should be denied the trees and the grass, because it dried up the stream or that the oak should refuse to yield acorns because the squirrels ate them. The Plan is

for the whole. The individual is nothing except as a part of the plan.

Following this thought and as a necessary sequence is another, that the lack of religious feeling, not necessarily religion, has been the opportunity of this individualism run riot. We have forgotten the plan and made little ones of our own, and yet the evidence is overwhelming that only the works that fit in the plan are great and lasting.

Is the expression, "God's Family", as applied to humanity, merely a phrase? If not, municipalities must widen their view of responsibilities, so that anything for the good of their citizens may be regarded as legitimate exercise for their office. This makes for great responsibility and asks for big men. Well! Why not?

Up in the Back country the rancher is saying in the words of the discredited wise man Solomon, "As snow in Summer and as rain in harvest", then he fills out the rest of the quotation according to which he considers the author of the extraordinary snow storm in the mountinans that fell in the first of May—the City Water Department or the Exposition. He knows in his heart that the former thinks in terms of runoff and the latter is excercised to arrange stunts for visitors and he feels that both or either can swell up and say with pride "We did it".

The California Garden congratulates both of these bodies, especially as it has always had a leaning to a making rain theory, but mildly suggests to them not to over do the wind feature. We now can complacently contemplate our vote at the recent election.

THE DAHLIA

A. D. ROBINSON

EARLY sown dahlias should now be up and if you are not staking, cut them back and remove all but one strong shoot then pinch out the resulting side shoots. Keep up a constant cultivation till a good bush is formed, then basin, mulch and water. Never forget that dahlias must have plenty of water. There was a man, who still lives among us, though it is to be hoped he has given up gardening, who was going to educate his plants to live without water, claiming that we put them in the class of spoiled children, but his theory would not work.

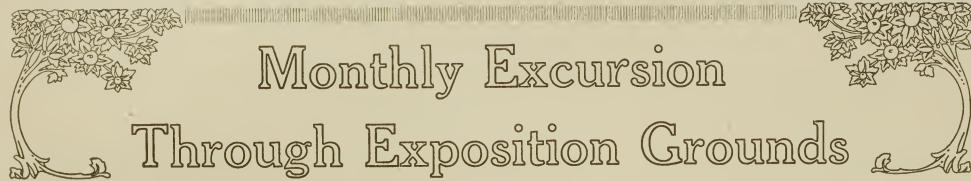
There is still time to plant tubers and seedlings can be put out for three months and still bloom this season. Don't put seedlings into the open till they have made a

tuber, or a warm or windy day may nip their chances in the start. Don't think a seedling won't grow large for it will. Give it room.

If your dahlias were well along and the late breezy unpleasantness ragged them up, cut them back to the ground; you will even then be in plenty of time. Dahlias belong in the late summer and fall.

If you desire further information consult this magazine for last year, the writer is busy planting his tubers and trying to arrange colors, also the Floral parade at the Exposition comes off in two weeks.

Rose Carnival—Expo.—May 15th.
Help to make it a success



Monthly Excursion Through Exposition Grounds

R. W. SUMNER

The "Matilija Poppy" *Romneya Coulteri* will be the Queen of the May in the Southern California Counties Garden this month. Its large white crepey petals draped gracefully about the golden center, the tall stately stems with glaucus artistically cut leaves all lend to the Queenly effect. Besides it is native to our own San Diego County, and gratefully responds to the care of the cultivated plant.

Nearby stand a group of *Cryptomeria Japonica*, "Japanese Cedar". The cones are just forming and look more like leaf buds than seed containers now, but later will develop into perfect little cones. This tree is very much like our "Giant Redwood" *Sequoia gigantia* in form and leaf habit, but a *Sequoia* would never have cones at such a young age nor nearly so many, also the *Sequoia* cone is about the size of a hen's egg.

Over near the building and close to a group of *Wigandia macrophylla* which is a plant of enormous leaves and blue spikes of flowers, is a specimen of *Phormium tenax* "New Zealand Flax". It is now sending up tall flower spikes. The leaves, however, are the interesting part as in them is a fibre of great economic value. The Decoration Day Lily, which is only an Easter Lily that has not been forced into early bloom will soon be blooming by the hundreds.

In front of the Botanical Building are eight bowl-like vases containing small plants of *Coprosma bauriana*, the glossy petaled shrub that is so much used against porch and house fronts. Get on your tiptoes and take a close look at them. They are in flower, and it will take sharp eyes to discover them because of their green color. The staminate or pollen bearing flowers grow on one plant and the pistillate or seed bearing flowers on another. It will be worth your time to hunt them up, for both are in evidence, in compact heads and are good examples of dioecious flowers. Between these bowls and the door grows a wide border of *Sallya heterophylla*, a rather slow growing vine, but its simple little blue bells are well worth noticing. The water lilies and bog plants spoken of last month are well on their way to a gorgeous display. The *Eichornia* or "Water hyacinth" has not had the necessary warm weather to bring the blue much in sight, but May ought to accomplish it. On the outer sides of these beds next to the lawn is a low hedge of *Crataegus crenulata*, a narrow leaved Hawthorne. It is at moment of writing a compact mass of half-cracked open little buds as are other Hawthorns

about the grounds and next fall should show a splendid array of berries.

Now step into the lath house a moment and on the east side of the great *Cocos plumosa* that towers into the dome, you will find a modest little plant with variegated leaves, creeping stems and a stalk of most peculiar odd shaped flowers. Two long petals hang like the ends of a ribbon bow, the three upper ones delicately dotted and blotched. *Saxifraga sarmentosa* is its name. Back in the glass house along the steel beams there is climbing one of the show vines of the conservatory. It is *Stigmaphyllum ciliatum* because of the ciliate or hairlike teeth on the margin of the leaves. The yellow flowers are numerous and have been blooming for some time, the buds promising flowers for a long time yet. The delicate structure of these flowers have won for themselves the common name "Poor man's orchid."

The two kinds of *Myoporum* spoken of last month just behind the Botanical Building are now in bloom, rather insignificant but interesting. The blooming period is short.

At the head of Palm canon reached by following the path running between the Formal Garden and the Santa Clara-Alameda Counties Building is a small patch of *Mesembryanthemum geminatum* a small leaved ice plant. It makes a very good ground cover and has not the coarse look of the larger leaved sort. About fifty feet or so below the path there is a small group of *Melianthus major* "Honey Flower." The tall red spikes are still in bloom and are distinctly contrasted by the large deeply cut glaucus colored leaves.

A little further along the path in the direction of the Kern-Tulare Counties Building are some *Mealeuca hypericifolia* with its red bottle-brush-like flowers breaking into bloom. The species *hypericifolia* means *Hypericum*-like leaves, as it much resembles one kind of *Hypericum* with the leaves evenly set in two ranks.

Right nearby is a *Duranta plumieri*, the yellow berries still intact and clusters of buds ready to break into dainty little blue flowers.

A little further on the right hand side of the path is a *Ligustrum macrophyllum* or large leaved "Privet". If signs count for anything it ought to show a mass of white before you get a chance to read this.

Right near is another large "New Zealand Flax" that you can examine more closely than the one mentioned above.

Between the Foreign Arts Building and the

San Joaquin Counties Building is a little corner of shrubby growth that will soon have a patch of very gaudy yellow. It is Hypericum moserianum or St. John's Wort.

Nearby is a ground cover of "Rock Rose" *Cistus monspeliensis* but they have bloomed and gone. A *Melaleuca ericifolia* stands near the iron grating. Its small *Erica* like leaves give it the species name. The flowers are very small bottle brushes and dull red, quite a different flower from its gorgeous cousin *Callistemon rigidus* and the *Melaleuca* hybrids, soon after coming in at the Laurel Street entrance.

The Gladioli are making a fine display in many parts of the grounds. The light scarlet is "Mrs. Francis King". "America" is a large light pink and the deep purple is Baron J. Hulot. The Chicago White is another. On the east side of the Botanical Building across the path are planted some bulbs which when they come into bloom towards the last part of May or the first of June will surely cause

the visitors to exclaim. They are *Ismene Calathina* or "Peruvian Daffodil."

The wild flower field north of the California Building is still in existence and invites inspection. Just now a cultivated form of *Gilia androsacea* is head and shoulders above the rest, several kinds of satiny Godetias make bright spots here and there.

As you walk along the canon path parallel to the prado but north of the buildings you will see many kinds of annuals and perennials. "Sweet William" or *Dianthus barbatus* is especially plentiful. *Dianthus caryophyllus* is another that our carnations originally came from. Columbines, Gaillardias, Foxglove, Coreopsis, Swainsonias, Hydrangias, blue, white and yellow Marguerites and last but not least a splendid little bed of Pansies. These and many others help to cheer the way of the wise man that takes this canon trail. People are learning to use it much more than formally and it is worth it. Try and you will see why.

THE GARDEN FOR MAY

By WALTER BIRCH

The unexpected has again happened, as it so often does in Southern California. We have had another splendid rain, after our unusually dry spring, which came as such a surprise after our wonderfully wet winter. This late rain is a great benefit to the country generally, and a great help to the garden. You cannot compete with nature's method of irrigating, whether it be by open furrow or sprinkling, because you cannot create the atmospheric conditions that accompany rains, and that soft growing air which literally compels plants to "get a move on."

Now that we have had these fine rains, take care to make the most of them, and see that your ground is well cultivated, and left with a fine surface. Go after all weeds which have made a fresh start, and make short work of them with your hoe.

In the vegetable garden you may keep on planting a number of different things so as to keep a fresh supply coming on at intervals during the summer and fall. Put in a supply of sweet corn. Oregon Evergreen, Country Gentleman or Black Mexican are good varieties, and plant some more beans, bush or pole limas, stringless green pod, Kentucky wonder and golden wax are all fine. Set out some sweet potato plants, and a few peppers, also egg plant, which is a very delicious vegetable when properly cooked. In squashes try the English vegetable marrow. It does well here, is very delicate in flavor, and makes a fine preserve when cooked with ginger and the proper amount of sugar.

Set out some more tomato plants. Beefsteak and stone are good for the home garden, and don't forget cucumbers and musk melons. The Davis Perfect cucumber and pineapple musk melon are something new and extra good. Sow some more lettuce, radish, carrot, turnip, etc., and towards the end of the month plant some casabas for fall and winter eating. Look out for the usual pests now, aphis, slugs, cutworms, etc., and use slugshot and sulphur Tobacco Soap—two simple and cheap remedies.

May is a good month to plant out orange and lemon trees or any of the Citrus family, in fact anything in the fruit line that is an evergreen and the time is now opportune for setting out avocado trees. The Taft is one of the best varieties.

Regarding bulbs, you can still plant gladiolas, tuberose and dahlias, and continue to set out bedding plants, such as snapdragon, salvia, stocks, ageratum, canterbury bells, asters, petunias, etc.

With these delightful late rains, and the accompanying soft air and general feeling of spring in the atmosphere, there is an added pleasure to gardening, and if present conditions are taken advantage of, the average garden this summer should more than usual be "a thing of beauty and a joy for ever."

Mention has been made several times of the evergreen vining syringa. A plant has been found bearing all double flowers. It is very effective.

Woodpecker Criticised

By THE EARLY BIRD



AM still consorting with the woodpeckers in the back country, and I find that my problem is narrowing down to the search for the right hole to fit my particular acorn.

I have watched a black and white friend of mine with a flaming crimson crest carry an acorn around all the morning and try it in hundreds of holes, many of which seemed to be of the right gauge to my uneducated mind, but that woodpecker could not be satisfied, nor did he deign to answer when I inquired whether that particular one was his unmatched sample that he took shopping. Life, I said to myself, is a matter of holes and acorns; some times we are the holes, some times the acorns, and frequently the worms. I gazed at the trunk of the big oak literally mosaiced with acorns and thought I could trace out a regular pattern, but my woodpecker spoiled the design while he went around and tapped vigorously, not to say viciously. I had heard various theories for this habit of acorn planting; among others that it was a specialised kind of worm culture, the idea being that the worm would locate the acorn and grow fat upon it, then the woodpecker would come along, tap the acorn scare the worm out and grow fat in its turn. An alternate theory makes the woodpecker a tone specialist, who locates the worm by sound, digs out the acorn and then the worm. A couple of hundred yards away three woodpeckers were assaulting a telephone post, with poor results, as the holes were most irregular and evidently would not

retain the acorn, and I could not help wondering whether they had heard the story of the man who made hens lay ten eggs a week by electricity and desired to try worm culture with an electric touch. This view was strengthened by noticing equally abortive attempts on a redwood fence post. I have grown to envy the lot of a woodpecker; he is so cheerfully active and adaptable; he does not care whether he alights right side up on a branch or not, and the law of gravity is not for him. When his voice plays out he can hammer like a blacksmith with his bill.

I had almost decided to be a woodpecker next incarnation, when a Bluejay flashed by in the sun light. What a glory in grey and blue; what an elegant fellow; and my fancy ran for his form, then he squawked and my throat grew sore at the idea of having to do that, and a blue bird with a lilt of song perched on a wire, a dainty fellow in blue and russet, and memories of all the things I had heard and read about the blue bird flitted through my head. Why not be a blue bird? Can you live up to that reputation, said caution; and I found I did not want to and all the evil and trouble that has followed things wanting to be something else rose up like a cloud, and I shook my feathers and looked up, and down from the mountain tops rolled the grey mist, swallowing up tree and meadow and stream. A slow relentless blotting out, without apparent sound or effort and hastily retreating to shelter I said "Early Bird, it is some task just to be yourself."

Floral Association Goes Calling



DEPARTURE from the regular order of meeting was made last month in order that the Floral Association might accept the invitation of Miss Alice Lee to visit her grounds on Seventh Street and inspect the vines and shrubbery there and in the adjoining Marston and Burnham gardens. Of course this necessitated an afternoon meeting which however did not prevent a large attendance. Though the meeting had been moved forward a week by exchange with Miss Sessions out-of-door event at Pacific Beach, the vines, or some of them had refused to wait, but endless points of interest were disclosed as the hostess led the guests up hill and through dale beguiling the way in her own inimitable manner and at the same time giving a fund of information

from the vast experience gained in her travels. The folks who live in this charming corner of our Fair city have a specially fine view of the exposition, the tower being beautifully framed by the trees.

Note books were in evidence and it is to be hoped that the success that has crowned the gardening efforts of the hostess and her friends may have incited others to go and do likewise.

No business was transacted or attempted and no one was heard to comment on the business outlook which in itself speaks volumes for the delightful nature of the entertainment. It is to be hoped that the Association conducted itself in such seemly manner that the event may be repeated at a future date.

The LATH HOUSE

A SHORT SOJOURN in our mountains during April has inspired this article or at least such part of it as may be easily identified as emanating therefrom; in fact, it is being written in the sunshine of a green, oakgirt valley with the Cuyamaca Peak only ten miles away, its crest patched white with snow that fell within forty-eight hours. So much to explain any undue enthusiasm that may break forth in the hereafter coming.

I have dreamed a dream of making a little bit of back country in my lath house and yesterday I raided the tin can dump and wrenched off the lids and punched holes in the bottoms of a half a sack full. With these and my army intrenching tool I started up the grade that winds along the brush-covered slopes East of the Viejas mountain. Within a hundred yards from under oaks I canned some snowberry bushes, and shortly after carefully added to them three mountain laurels. As each can was filled it was placed in the shade by the side of the grade for future collection. Not to catalogue each requisition from the teeming hills, let it be said that, when the cans were exhausted some dozen varieties of shrubs were secured, including those named, manzanita, lilac, rose and some unidentified by name but promising in appearance. Sufficiently small specimens were rather hard to find and not procurable in the lilacs, however the grading operations disclosed the fact that these will be, in all probability, of the easiest culture from root cuttings taken in the fall. A good-sized bush might be chopped off near the ground and the crown split into as many pieces as there were strong roots. Cutting down did not seem to even discourage the lilacs but it killed manzanita. Just before leaving the smaller plants and ferns will be carefully packed in paper for transit. There are scarlet bugler, other penstemons, a light yellow violet quite different from the coast variety, wild paeonies, whispering bells, etc., and oh what a luxury to dig around in acres of leaf mould, the real stuff, not the dessicated variety of the coast shrubbery.

So much has been written as a preface to adding to the oft repeated admonition to take a sack for leaf mould (I take six) whenever you motor to the mountains, this further suggestion, go prepared to bring back trees shrubs and plants. Hitherto this advice has been withheld because it was realized it meant murder in the greatest number of cases, but here is a simple method offering every prospect of success, if any care is ex-

ercised. Don't begin to formulate for utterance your dislike to tin cans, I have it to the full limit of abhorrence and am therefore going to advocate the Grant pot, a prepared folding paper receptacle without a bottom, procurable at most seed houses, very cheap and occupying little room. Why I have not ere this added a supply to my army trowel and spade, I cannot understand, and they will go under the back seat of the auto directly I return to where they are to be had.

Now something as to modus operandi and general hints. Don't try and move growths in bloom, nor large ones. Dig all round before raising, and pack into pot solidly. A shallow box in which to set pots upright will be very useful. If transplanting a plant with much tender growth, cut off most of this at once. Select growths from shady places and keep them from sun. If possible give water at once, it settles dirt round roots. When you get them home keep in shade till all wilting stops and then plant pot and all where desired. Finally, don't dig anything but that which you are sure you want and will care for. The wild things are in charge of the Master Gardener and it is a big contract to substitute yourself. Don't dig plants in prominent positions on roads if specimens from more secluded locations can be had; there are others who enjoy nature. Don't do anything that will class you as a hog or a fool, and so luck be with you.

Now the tuberous begonias may go out in ground in lath houses. If they can be in elevated beds, so much the better, as many of the finest droop their blooms. They should not be overshadowed with more vigorous growths, such as coleus and ferns, though maidenhair might be sparingly used. If a bed devoted to them could be terraced, with each terrace sloping inwards, they would probably show off to great advantage, and be readily supplied with the abundant moisture and perfect drainage they require for best development. The soil should be loose and light. Leaf mould and sand and only perfectly rotted cow manure or sheep manure pulverised should be mixed in. In arranging bed allow for close inspection. A background of tall growing bengonias will be effective, such as *odorata alba*, a most generous doer and bloomer.

An experiment, in a ten foot lath house, of suspending a wistaria with wire two feet below lath was rewarded with wonderful results, and it is probable that with higher roofs and more light from sides wonderful effects can thus be obtained with many vines.

Marechal Niel rose will no doubt take kindly to the treatment and give blooms of the true character, which it will not outside.

The lath house is in the positive infancy of evolution. Its future development will be to make eternal spring conditions, not the

limitations of dense shade. Thankful as we may all be for the lath house at the Exposition, it must not be regarded as a model for imitation. Its structure is ornate rather than utilitarian, and it is the expression of an exhibition rather than a livable phase.

HOW TO BUD ROSES

ALL the land is colored with the rose blooms and in spite of carping critics smells sweet wherever the odorous varieties are planted so that it would be waste of words to talk about making roses bloom, however the unusual April rains have helped to make the first crop evanescent in a particular degree and they may mean an unusually good second yield. With this in view all spent blooms should be kept off, not merely by removing the seed pod, but by shortening the growth back to two or three eyes. The use of some quick acting fertilizer like nitrate or liquid form of the more ordinary kind will help. Cultivation should be thorough and the bushes must not suffer for want of moisture.

As this was in preparation the storm of the end of April arrived and a survey of the roses after it had blown for a day leads to the conclusion that the second crop is all that can be reckoned upon in the exposed positions. Remove all buds that are obviously injured as well as blown roses and treat as if there had been no first crop.

This is the month for budding; it should be done as soon as the bark slips well. Again this season the standard or tree rose has proved its special adaptability to our conditions. If you have a good vigorous rose bush the flowers on which do not please you, trim it up to one stalk and bud it over. If the selected cane or stalk be rather old for budding leave two side shoots on it and bud on these. Many prefer this method to budding direct on main stem. Though it has been said more than once that the budding operation needs an illustration or a working description, so many have asked for one in the last week or so that this is submitted with the recommendation that a trip to the Library be taken to supply its deficiencies.

Budding is the process of putting the bud from one bush into the stock of another and the procedure is so simple that any one with a garden should think shame to hire it done. It can be tried with fair hope of success whenever the bark of the stock slips or peels easily and cleanly and should not be attempted unless this is the case. Stocks for budding generally used in this section are Mennetti, dog rose, Ragged Robin, and of late climbing Cecile Bruner. The last will probably soonest make the necessary growth

from cuttings and its smooth bark is an advantage. These varieties are selected because of easy culture, vigorous growth and freedom from disease. Other varieties are budded upon these because they have not these qualities on their roots.

In preparing the stock for the bud a smooth place at the desired height is selected, preferably on the north side to escape the fierce sun, a cut through the bark is made across with a slant downwards. From the centre of this another cut is made down an inch or so in length and the lips of the wound where the two cuts join are carefully opened to receive the bud which can be easily forced down till it is all under the bark if the stock is in proper condition. The bud is cut from a this year's growth, the base of a stalk that has borne a bloom is good, and if a leaf with dormant bud and about $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch of bark from the main stem, a little of the wood will be included. The leaf which should be removed save half an inch will act as a handle and the tapering shape of the bark will make its insertion in the prepared stock quite easy.

Tie from the top down firmly enough to insure contact the full length between bud and stock.

It is a good idea to put in two buds opposite one another for standards, as this makes a better balanced head.

The majority of buds put in now will begin to grow almost at once, and they must be pinched back to encourage bushing and also to prevent the bud tearing out which it is likely to do if allowed to grow long.

Visitors to the rose garden in the Park are very numerous and it is gratifying to find this appreciation of a successful effort. Let this be taken home; if good roses can be grown in the Balboa hardpan there is no excuse for their absence from any garden in San Diego.

It ought not be necessary, but it is, to again mention that rose blooms should be picked early in the morning for best keeping and also that the more you pick the better the following ones will be.

Mrs. Zschoegner, and daughters, who reside at Miss Kate Sessions' Pacific Beach Gardens, were called to Arizona recently on account of the illness and death of Mr. Zschoegner.

City Beautifying Results

By ADA ISABELLE DOLPH

THE results of the City Beautiful Campaign, just now closed for a few weeks to allow the committee and workers to catch their breath as well as perfect plans for a bigger, better and more enduring movement for further beautifying this already lovely land of ours, seem too self evident to call for particular attention. Especially is this true to those of us who have watched the work grow, have felt the interest becoming more keen from day to day, as we have listened to the little, intimate stories of success and failure from the hundreds of new-found nature lovers who for the first time in their lives are lasting the keen delight which comes from watching things grow. And as during the past few weeks, huge armfuls of lovely blossoms have found their way back to City Beautiful Headquarters—"From the garden you made possible for me."—all possibility of doubt as to the success of the work has been banished and one and all have felt the warm little glow which comes with the knowledge that any effort has proved itself worth while.

For almost a full year free distribution of plants, cuttings and seeds have been made each week day. To each person applying, from four to six varieties of seeds have been given with as many different plants and cuttings. Rarely a day has come when the number of applicants has fallen below one hundred, while again and again there have been five, six and even seven hundred callers in an afternoon. Who can compute the good done, or the amount of material distributed? The records show hundreds of truck loads of plants and cuttings with the little seed packets numbering way up into the hundreds of thousands, yet what does that tell of the healthy, happy moments spent in the great out-of-doors, preparing the soil, in planting, and caring for the little flowers to be, of the days of anticipation and the final joy in the blossoming time.

While, perforce, in inaugurating such a beautifying campaign as this has been, much dependence had to be laid upon the hardy, showy annual which would bring results quickly and not tax too keenly the patience of the untried gardener, still many perennials have been included in the seed lists and nearly every garden will, during the coming year, pay tribute to the lasting work of this first year of the City Beautiful.

With the co-operation of the Exposition authorities and the Park Superintendent and with generous contributions from Mission

Cliff Gardens and many of the finest gardens of La Jolla, Coronado, Loma Portal as well as San Diego proper, it has been possible to make distributions of trees and shrubs which cannot fail to make a marked showing within the near future. Several hundred trees, pepper, eucalyptus and the various acacias have been set out. Palms, hydrangeas, fuchsias and roses, many of them potted stock have been distributed. The beautiful shasta daisy, which makes so splendid a showing in so short a time has been much exploited, while of the coprosma, that plant so typical of our Southern California and so great a stranger to Eastern eyes, literally thousands of cuttings have been made. To nine out of ten of the strangers without our gates, that waxy, glossy, restful green of the beautiful coprosma makes the strongest appeal. Almost daily have come the inquiries about it, its name, habits of growth, and always, the closing question—"Will it grow back East?" With all the unusual plant life about us, so many shrubs unknown to other sections of our land, the handsome, sturdy coprosma leads easily in attractiveness to the tourist. So, surely we should have more of it.

So much the City Beautiful has done. The Civic authorities have co-operated in their clean-up campaign,—the banishing of unsightly vacant lots. The children of the schools have been actively interested and in the curriculum, a study of plant life has been included and made an active factor. Widespread, almost universal interest has been awakened throughout the City, and the slogan of the Campaign "A garden for every Home" has become almost a verity. But the very success of this first effort makes the need of the future the more apparent; the necessity of concerted effort on the part of every organization which has at heart the advancement of San Diego as a Home City; to extol her natural advantages and to defend them from ruthless destruction; to work in harmony on some feasible plan for putting more trees upon her streets and devising some scheme of parking less kaleidoscopic than the one now generally employed, and most of all, to drive home to the heart of every resident of San Diego the essential truth that love for the growing things, the encouragement of nature in her gifts to this beautiful city is not a side issue, a luxury of our Civic prosperity, but a fundamental factor in her growth and an absolute necessity to her success.

May Planting Notes

MISS KATE SESSIONS

Canna, subdivided and grouped, according to colors harmoniously arranged will make our summer and fall and even early Winter gardens bright and gay.

Papyrus can be safely separated now, also the umbrella grass, or any grasses or bamboos. Make plans for the hibiscus and tropical shrubs for May planting. Begonia and fern beds should be replenished or made during the next two months. Don't neglect setting a few Impatiens Sultana or "365".

All climbing vines whose new growth is starting should be provided with trellis or strings for their support. It is a last call for trimming poinsettias and bignonia venusta and planting same. We can't have too many in the city. These fine rains will allow another planting of the perennials like scarobiosa snap dragons, centaureas, hunnemania, lark-spurs, etc. It is not too late to plant seeds of the Annual Orange-Colored Dimorphotheca. This plant will become more popular each year. A row of it with the tall growing Orange Cosmos at the back will make a fine fall effect. Plenty of time for both from seed because the Cosmos is a late fall bloomer.

A list of good hedge plants may be of value to those interested in growing small hedges. Myrtis Communis, Armour River Ligustrum or Privet Rosemary, Golden Privet, Japanese Box Ceanothus the native white variety Heliotrope, Diosina alba.

After these exceptional rains weeding will be the order of the week, not the day, and planting will continue for two months. Any perennial can be transplanted, and rose bushes in boxes and cans can be set out with excellent results.

Mrs. F. D. Oliver of Santa Barbara, and her nephew Mr. Frank Dabney and wife, from Seattle, made a two days visit to our Exposition, which they all enjoyed, but regretted not seeing a collection or display of the native shrubs and wild flowers, mentioning the Dendromecon Rigidum and Fremontia Californica in particular. Mrs. Oliver is one of the best gardeners of California. Her home and garden in Mission Canyon, Santa Barbara, has been a mecca for all serious flower-lovers and growers. It is a garden without formality or precisionness, just a wealth of beauty as nature plans and works, and containing many of the rare and interesting and beautiful treasures.

She mentioned as particularly beautiful in her garden this year the native shrub Styrox Californica and also spoke of the wonderful beauty and luxuriance of the native lilacs or

ceanothus in the canyons and on the hillsides of the Santa Barbara mountains. This will be a fine year for the Carpenteria Californica, which grows so luxuriantly in the foothills of the Santa Barbara and Ventura Counties.

Some one of our progressive gardeners should get these plants established. What about a canon, a hillslope or both in Balboa park, being set aside for native California shrubs. Someone should add a codicil to their will in their favor. Let everybody think about it and without doubt it will all come true.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Delaney of La Mesa are interested in beautifying their home grounds, as well as giving care to their orchards. Mr. Delaney had Miss Sessions out to look over the work of planting that she did last spring and continue plans for improvements. The Marechal Niel rose vine on the front porch was in full bloom and the eight-foot lilac bush on the north side of the house and in the shade of some trees, had a good showing of bloom. This is probably the best specimen so near San Diego.

Mrs. Delaney is very much pleased with their spineless cactus, which is doing well and is the preferred food of their cow.

In a row of climbing white Cochets I have found one full of pink blooms. If this plant persists, certainly a climbing pink Cochet rose will be a very valuable addition to our list of climbers, and the weak flower stems of these roses will add grace to the vine because of the lovely drooping effect of the large and handsome flowers as we look up to the vine over the pergola or to a second-story balcony. (There is a Commercial Climbing Pink Cochet)—Editor.

The thornless beauty climbing rose is called Zephirin Drowatt. It holds its deep pink color well, has plenty of buds and the foliage is luxuriant and very handsome, with many rich dark leaves. The thorns are certainly out of sight and feeling.

Mr. and Mrs. Laurence Barney started their garden seven months ago. The open spaces on their brick-paved terrace is full of pale salmon colored Impatiens Sultana, or "365".

The display of wildflower blooms in the court of the Francis W. Parker School is exceptionally fine and in large quantity. The clear yellow lupins are certainly very choice and the masses of the small blue are charming. Anyone passing the school should take a good look at them, particularly on a Saturday or Sunday.

Home Gardens for Children

C. DeW. SCOTT, Supervisor Nature Study and Agriculture.

N the children lies the only hope of the future. There will come a time when society will devote its greatest expenditures and its higher energies toward educating the children. At that time we shall not consider our duty done when we turn them over to a school house for several hours a day. We shall then realize that since the process of education is coextensive with life itself, that every person and every object with which the child comes in contact has a part in his education; that his education does not take place during ten months but during three hundred and sixty-five days of the year. We shall not confuse "education" with "graduation" because we see all the time around us educated people who have seldom or never gone to school. We shall not then think of school-teaching as a lady-like occupation any more than we do the assisting of an apprentice in brick-laying or electrical wiring. Teaching may then be as respectable for a man as plumbing and as remunerative as making cigarettes. Perhaps we shall then take as good care of the children as we do of prize bull-dogs and fire engines, (a bad, ignorant citizen often causes us more loss than a fire). There will then be no distinction between a school or college education and a "practical" education, because all methods which do not fit the children for life will have passed away. When this new time comes it will be found that the older, more experienced and successful in society will be teaching the younger, the inexperienced and the unsuccessful. Then indeed, we shall have "a new heaven and a new earth."

During the past few decades our schools have been reaching into the life of the child and taking on the burden of his whole training—mental, physical, industrial, spiritual. This is necessarily so because democracy must fit its members for useful citizenship or perish. What the child used to get at home he now gets at school including sometimes a breakfast, a bandage or a hot bath. This process has now about reached its limit. We cannot educate children completely at schools because we cannot duplicate life and it is in the midst of life that they are trained to live. Moreover, we do not want the home to be just a feeding and sleeping place because home life will ever remain the basis of national strength. We must have the co-operation of the home if we are to train children normally and effectively.

The necessity for home co-operation lies in this fact: the individual learns as the race has learned, by actually taking part in what-

ever is necessary for its life. The brain of man first developed from savagery by using the hand and the senses in the struggle for existence. And the brain of the child of today develops by using the hand, the eye, the ear in doing real concrete interesting things. If you want your child to be educated let him turn the house topsy-turvy with his play. Nature is trying to show you that he learns by doing things. A quiet horse may be safe and desirable, but a quiet child is abnormal—he is not being educated, his brain cells are not developing. Let him race and sing, dig and irrigate, cook and nail boards. It is better for you to suffer some inconvenience than to add to society a listless, willess member.

In a word, then, although the schools are doing work of incalculable value and are getting better every year, yet they can only partially educate your child. In the first place he is not in school more than half the days on the calendar and the problem of caring for great numbers of children prevents much freedom of expression and attention to individuals. The school has taken the child from the home. It must now bring the parent to the school and take the teachers into the home. The educational circuit will then be complete. This back-to-the-home idea is now being made the basis of agricultural education in Massachusetts under the home project plan. The students do their work at home under the advice of an agricultural supervisor who visits them periodically at their homes. Thus the children cease to be on-lookers and book students and become participants and managers, developing knowledge and skill in the only way they can be developed—by practice.

Through nature study and gardening parents and the home may be brought into helpful co-operation with the schools. Nature—the weather, flowers, birds, trees, animals, landscape—these are all out doors, at the home, on the streets, in the park, at the sea-shore, in the suburbs and the country. Encourage your children to observe and love these things. Go out doors with them. It will add years to your nervous system and make them happier and healthier when they grow up.

And what better can you do to make your boy or girl effective in life than to give them the training of hand and eye and ear which comes from gardening in the pure air, and the sense of responsibility that comes through the caring for animal and plant life. What worse thing could you do for your boy than to let him grow up on the street while your back yard grows to pigweeds and tin cans.

Give him a dozen chickens and some rabbits and let him raise carrots and kale for them and lettuce and new potatoes for the table. Pay him for his products and he will take care of the water bill.

Action is the child's natural necessity. Idleness is an acquirement of grown-ups, a sign that the individual has ceased to grow. Set your child to gardening, or encourage study and collection of nature material—flowers, leaves, seeds, rocks, shells, picture-taking of birds, animals and landscape; or if he is mechanical, stimulate interest in forms of machinery of all kinds—and he will not loiter in vacant lots, shoot birds, chop trees and quarrel. The energies of boys during vacations and holidays is given over to destructive acts because their desire for manual expression is not directed toward constructive interests. It is up to the parent to keep his child busy and interested. Don't say you haven't time. You know we always find time to do what we consider of most importance.

I will not here discuss the economic or esthetic sides of backyard gardening, though it can easily be shown how a family can supply themselves in a backyard with sweet, crisp, clean vegetables throughout the year in the equable climate of San Diego. I just want the parents to aid the children in the making of home gardens because home gardening must become a part of school work in agri-

culture, especially in the fifth and sixth grades, not only for the sake of mutual help between teacher and parent but because there will never be adequate room on school grounds for any but demonstration patches. The schools are giving instruction in agriculture and horticulture which grows out of nature study in the primary grades and leads to elementary science in the eighth grade. This teaching is illustrated with experiments and a limited amount of outdoor work. But nothing at school in or out of the class room can take the place of home gardens. It is the plan to have a teacher visit as many as possible of the home gardens. At present, however, the teacher's day is crowded and I hope the Parent-Teachers' Associations will aid in this part of the work which is of far more importance than planting shrubbery and lawns about the school buildings. The City Beautiful organization has done a great work this year in the encouragement of planting. It should continue this work every year and be to San Diego what the Home Gardening Association is to Cleveland, Ohio. The co-operation of these associations and other clubs with the schools, especially along the line of nature study and gardening will help solve the greatest educational problem before us—how to train children for life and citizenship without destroying their initiative and their power to think.

WATCH FOR THIS LETTER

To Members of San Diego Floral Association and
Subscribers to California Garden:

Dear Friends: Tuesday, June 15, the annual meeting of the Floral Association will be held in San Diego Club House, at 7:30 p. m., and in preparation for the coming of that event, a letter is being sent to each member and Garden subscriber, accompanied by a statement of account to all who are in arrears for membership or subscription.

This has been a "lean" year for nearly everyone, and likewise for the Floral Association and The Garden. The latter has had to bear the brunt of the burden, but we would still be in pretty good shape if the members and subscribers would pay promptly.

In order that as good showing as possible be made at the meeting, and that the year be closed free from financial obligations, all who possibly can, are urged to make remittance within ten days after receipt of this notice. It is not much for an individual, but amounts to considerable in the aggregate.

Responses to this appeal will be taken as an indication of the value of the organization and its publication to the community.

Members are also urged to interest their friends in the coming Rose Festival at the Exposition, Saturday, May 15. Everyone should take an active part. Decorate a table according to your own taste; trim an electriquette or baby buggy. Even the wheelbarrow full of flowers could have a place in the pageant. Find out what is being planned and help to make it a success.

But whatever else you do, don't forget to see that your dues and subscription to California Garden are paid to June, 1916.

Very sincerely yours,

ALFRED D. ROBINSON, President.
G. T. KEENE, Secretary.

The California Garden

Alfred D. Robinson, Editor
G. T. Keene, Manager

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The San Diego Floral Association

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OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

Alfred D. Robinson, President
Miss K. O. Sessions, Vice-President
G. T. Keene, Secretary
L. A. Blochman, Treasurer

Miss A. M. Rainford, Miss Leila Clough, Mrs. Thos. Kneale

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May Regular Meeting

"Tropical Plants" is the subject of the May meeting, which will be held Tuesday evening, May 18, at the L. A. Blochman residence, 3260 First St. Take No. 3 or No. 5 cars north to Thorn St.

Annual Meeting in June

The June Meeting will be the Annual Meeting, and will be held Tuesday evening, June 15, in the San Diego Club House, at 7:30. Reports will be made and a board of directors elected. A social time will follow the business meeting.

Decorating Committee

Miss Leila Clough and Mrs. Thos. Kneale are a committee on the table decorations for the May Festival to be held at the Exposition May 15th. It is hoped that at least twenty-five tables will be taken by the ladies.

These may be taken by one lady each, by two ladies joining forces, or by a group of ladies. They may be decorated as a dinner table, or in any other way that strikes the fancy, just so that they are ready by two o'clock, Saturday, May 15th. The tables will be the regulation dining table size.

The ladies are urged to get their enthusiasm up to white heat and get busy, both for the credit of the Floral Association and the Exposition. It is the committee's pleasure to furnish any further information desired. Call either Miss Leila Clough, Sunset, Main 3107, or Mrs. Thos. Kneale, Hillcrest, 1144-J.

Visit to Soledad Terrace

The San Diego Floral Association and other lovers of flowers visited Soledad Terrace, Pacific Beach, Tuesday afternoon, April 20, the guests of Miss Kate Sessions. At least a hundred people were in the party, and after making a tour of the gardens, they gathered in one of the lath-houses where punch and cakes were served and Miss Sessions told of her plans for the development of that section of San Diego.

It is located directly back of the Military Institute but at considerable higher elevation, giving a fine view of the ocean and surrounding country. After reaching this elevation, a little valley is formed, thus protecting it from the cold winds and making it absolutely frostless.

Frank Sessions and Miss Kate Sessions secured 74 acres, which they divided between them, and the former also secured a five-year lease of another tract belonging to the city. Sessions moved his poinsettia fields from Mission Hills to Soledad Terrace, and last winter the whole hillside was a mass of brilliant red easily discernable from the city.

They have planted five acres of rose geranium at the suggestion of E. Moulie, the perfume manufacturer, and another five acres has been planted to bergamot mint, being the pioneers in this section to raise smelly plants commercially. If this experiment proves successful, much larger tracts will be planted and other kinds added.

Miss Sessions is making a specialty of cut flowers for the local market, including roses, Spanish iris, tulips, statice, watsonias, leptospermum, and many others in season, and besides she has many new, odd and curious plants and shrubs. Her thornless rose attracted much attention and seems to possess real merit aside from its freedom from thorns.

A part of this tract has been divided into acre gardens with the idea of interesting homeseekers who shall specialize in some particular plant or flower, supplying the market

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Another plan is the completion of the road to the top of Soledad Mountain, when it is expected to take rank with Point Loma, and Grossmont as a point of interest to tourists.

Long Beach to Hold First Show

The Long Beach Horticultural Society now meets on the third Thursday in each month at the Public Library. Their first flower show is to be held in the art gallery of the library on May 6, 7 and 8. It will comprise cut flowers and wild flowers and an appeal has been made to the schools and the public generally to provide exhibits and help to make it a success. They are already looking forward to a Fall Show on a more extensive scale. Samuel Whitford is secretary, and his address is 1508 Appleton St., Long Beach.

National City Rose Show

The Olivewood Club, of National City, held their annual Rose Show, Saturday afternoon and evening of the 24th. The exhibits were excellent and the attendance good. A number of their local manufacturing concerns exhibited samples of their products. I. L. Palmer, of Descanso, gave a talk on the back country, illustrated by autochrome lantern slides, and a musical program made an added attraction. The judges of the floral exhibits were Mrs. E. Thelen, H. C. Markham and G. G. Kimball. Following are the awards:

Best display of roses: First, Mrs. C. Darling of Chula Vista, ornamental tile, California China Products Company; second, Mrs. F. Dunbar of Bonita, fern.

Best single stem rose: First, Mrs. C. Darling of Chula Vista, vase from Markham Pottery Company.

Best three roses (three different varieties): First, Mrs. Guy Hooker of National City, ornamental tile, California China Products Company. Second Mrs. John Burnham of National City, fern.

Best floral basket: First, Mrs. John Burnham of National City, rug from Pisgah Home. Second, Mrs. J. B. Edmonds of National City, fern.

Best miscellaneous collection: First, Mrs. Guy Hooker of National City, plant from George Otto. Second, Mrs. John Burnham of National City, plant.

Best wild flower collection: First, Cottonwood school of El Centro, picture. Second, Ruel Robinson of National City, plant.

Best school display: Highland Avenue school of National City, fern. Second, Cottonwood school of El Centro, vase.

The chairman of the show was Mrs. J. C. Ball. She was assisted by Mrs. Elsie Williams, Mrs. Lillian La Rue, Mrs. Guy M. Mowerey and Mrs. M. McGrew.

Perfume from Sage Brush

Mr. E. Moulie has made a very successful experiment in distilling the essential oil from our common sage brush. The sage was cut from the native shrubs growing on the Exposition grounds and distilled at the E. Moulie California Floral Perfume Co.'s booth in the Foreign Arts Building. The oil was found to be fine in odor, rich in camphor, and Mr. Moulie said the yield of oil was the largest of any plant he has ever distilled. The sage has been used for centuries for its medicinal properties and aroma, and our grandmothers always had great faith in the curative powers of sage tea, but seemingly its true value is yet to be appreciated. Experiments are still going on at the Exposition exhibit.

The pergolas about the model farm are very beautiful with Climbing Cecil Bruners, as well as the garden arbors about the Exposition grounds.

Mr. F. Edward Gray in charge of the Southern Counties gardens says the chorizema will soon be in bloom again. Let everyone keep notes on this charming plant.

The Bignonia Cherere on the front arches of the front Patio of the Seven Southern California Counties building—also on the East wall of the same building, are growing most luxuriantly and it is clinging very well too. Its fine large trumpet flowers are attractive and showy and its good habits and handsome foliage make it a very desirable vine. There are so few plants as yet in the city that it is not noticeable—but it should be very generally planted. Other vines about the city are at Miss Alice Lee's on Seventh Street, and at Mrs. Chas. E. Kelley's, Trias St., Mission Hills district.

Some lover of flowers has done a good deed by planting the slighty lot at the corner of Fifth and Redwood to flowers. The arrangement seems to indicate that the one responsible is a reader of California Garden, and in performing the task had in mind suggestions made by Miss Sessions in a previous issue. If more individuals would assume the responsibility for a single lot each we would soon have a very much improved city.

The Barber lot at the corner of First and Robinson made a pretty good showing in wild flowers this spring. It was planted a year ago and was a success under adverse weather conditions. This year the flowers came up of their own accord, but so did the weeds, and in some spots the weeds rather had the best of it. We are wondering what the result would have been if the first shoots which came up had been cut off, under the presumption that the weeds are the first to sprout.

OFF-SHOOTS

Frank Sessions has just completed the task of moving about several Cocos Plumosa trees on the public library grounds. Two small ones were taken out and others from the rear of the building put in their places, making the row now of uniform size. They have all been trimmed up, and the grounds present a much improved appearance.

It has been decided to omit the exhibition of cut wild flowers by the Schools, which was to be held this month. The flowers were earlier than usual this year and some of the schools feel that their exhibits will not be complete. We hope that they will all be able to materially increase and improve their herbarium specimens and be ready for a fine display of this character for the Fall Show.

The rose garden in Balboa Park, about one block north of the Laurel Street entrance, is magnificent. Not so great a variety as might be expected, but the amount and quality of the roses is perfection and some very rare and new varieties are a great joy—Mrs. Waddell, Mary Christy Miller, the Lyon and the singular rose on the east side. Everyone should visit that fine showing and write to the Park Superintendent their appreciation.

The Escondido Floral Society held its second annual flower show April 29, under the direction of Rev. A. J. McKenzie, president. It was a pronounced success despite the fact that a heavy rain prevailed. Wildflowers was a special feature, arranged by the school children. The Chamber of Commerce took an active part, and the commercial department of the high school took dictation from patrons of the show and transcribed booster letters which went to all parts of the country.

The golden crown upon many a roof, cornice or chimney in San Diego is the Bignonia Tweediana in bloom. It is an evergreen clinging vine and certainly it would be a greater beauty and joy if every housetop and roof had a golden wreath at this time of year. It takes a few years for the best results from this vine, and so we should endeavor to plant it generously for the future. Mrs. Barrett's residence on First St., just south of University Ave., is beautifully wreathed about chimney and cornice and from only one plant. It may be seen from the street cars and is well worth a visit. This vine is upon the Congregational and Methodist Churches and also on the front of the Presbyterian Church. It is grown from seed easily and forms large tuberous roots, making it a great drouth resistant. It should be pruned of loose branches before the winter storms begin. Once well fastened to a cupola or the eaves it is difficult to tear it loose. It is inclined to be bare at the stem, but frequent pruning back severely causes new branches at the base.

BUY IT NOW!

With special reference
to a pen of chickens



DO YOU KNOW that there is an egg-laying contest going on up at the Exposition and that the hens in it don't bother about European wars, jitney busses, or who made Broadway, but just mind their own knitting, or sitting rather, and the thirty-six of them have layed 2806 eggs in four months, six dozen and a half to the hen.

Visit the model Farm and learn how to mind your own business successfully, and incidentally notice that Rosecroft Barred Rocks are among the performers.

Our pen has already produced this year \$1.75 worth of eggs per hen at the market value. They have paid for feed for the entire year even at the present absurd prices marked up on the menu. In the words of one of our would-be savioirs, "Let this sink in", then buy some of this kind of chicken from us.

Please keep it from getting abroad, especially to Europe, but we have more chickens than we know what to do with and will give several away at \$2.00 each. If we took them to the butcher you would have to pay him that much for the carcass with no hope of an egg.

Finally, have you heard the slogan "Buy it now"? Anyway you buy those chickens NOW or you don't get them at that ridiculous figure. Think of it, a relative of Cassandra for \$2.00. For Goodness sake, don't let Cassandra hear of it; the thought makes us shudder for the consequences. Happy "Great Expectations" that he should be crowing in the house that Albright built before this degradation fell on his old flock.

Meet us at the Model Farm.

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PUBLISHERS' STATEMENT

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(Signed) Guy T. Keene, Business Manager.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this
14th day of April, 1915.

(Signed) Effie E. Ashman, Notary Public
in and for the County of San Diego, State of
California. (My commission expires April 27,
1915.)

The rose gardens in Balboa Park, near the
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